

NO DETAIL TOO SMALL IN GERMAN PREPARATION

Wonderful Evidence of Thoroughness Seen in Army on Outskirts of Brussels.

IN CONTRAST WITH FRENCH

Entry of One Is Colorful and Bright, Fulfilling Conception of Romantic Spirit of War, While Other Is Not Theatrical.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
BEAUMONT, BELGIUM, August 28.—When the French regiments paraded through Gembloux a ripple of admiration ran through the almost hysterical Belgian populace, who had waited so long for the promised support of France. With their bright blue and red uniforms, their gaiters, gilets and caps, they made a colorful entry, which quite fulfilled one's conception of the romantic spirit of war. But it was noticeable that they did not march in particularly good order, and the doors of the wagons in their baggage train flapped and banged.

But when the Germans appeared on the outskirts of Brussels they might have been mistaken for a cloud of locusts, their gray-green uniforms melting against a neutral background. The entry was not theatrical, but it was a study in efficiency. In place of the romantic French color of war, theirs was silent, gray-green machine, which was complete to the smallest detail.

For three days the gray-green soldiers marched through Brussels, part of an army of over 1,500,000, that pushed their way through Belgium. In completeness of equipment it was like a traveling city. It had its postal service, its telegraph corps, its provision train, miles in length, which provided for the soldiers a menu as satisfactory as that which could have obtained in a first-class restaurant.

Six caissons with ammunition, each drawn by six horses, followed each field gun, and there were processions of them two miles long. There were, in addition, many trucks and traction engines for the heavy siege guns. And in all this colossal train not a wheel squeaked, not an accident delayed the onward progress. The efficiency of the German army for 100 miles over battlefields, at times only a few hours behind the fighting, none of the men, as the correspondents discovered a wounded German soldier uncared for, or any dead.

The speed of the army is attested by the fact that correspondents with bicycles found it difficult to keep up with the German advance. Daily marches of fifty kilometers were the usual thing, and at the end of the march, the physical stamina of the men is extraordinary.

At Beaumont a gas lighting system as effective as electricity has been established twelve hours after the German entry into the town and not long after their own trains were running on the tracks to Charleroi.

Minor evidences of their thoroughness were seen in the equipment of each soldier, who carried with him not only every necessity of war, but food and clothing. The German soldier is interested to note that even his ruses were protected against emergencies, and that his trousers carried a set of buttons in case one leg gave way. No detail seems small enough to have escaped German study and preparation.

At Zonne-Plat, on the way from Charleroi to Aix-la-Chapelle, a man lying at full length in the station yard suddenly extracted a telephone instrument from a flower-bed, and began a conversation with headquarters. There is no hint of fulfillment of the promises of French writers that the German soldiers, victims of an inflexible system of rules, would be adaptable to emergencies. These German rules, in the words of a German officer, "go into the brain" of the soldier and he is not merely the unthinking reflex. The German soldier cannot retreat or turn back, said an orderly during a barack room discussion at Beaumont. "If he goes forward and is killed then there are others who will take his place, but in the vocabulary of the German soldier, there is no such word as retreat."

STRONG PROTEST MADE BY MARCONI COMPANY

(Continued From First Page.)

unless the company gave assurance it would observe the rules.

"We have been unable to procure a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion regarding the use of the wireless, owing to unwillingness of the department to give it out. In view of the very important legal questions involved, and public and private inquiry that would be caused by forcible action, we suggest that such action be withheld long enough for us to submit question to decision of a Federal court in a suit, papers for which are now being prepared."

"We desire," the statement reads, "to correct any impression that the public may have that the Marconi Company is actually trying to evade the neutrality laws of the United States. We are doing nothing of the kind. We are endeavoring to the utmost of our ability to conform to every requirement of a neutral citizen of this country. We take the position that the reception and transmission of the messages from our stations are not forbidden by any law or treaty."

"It is unnecessary for the Marconi Company to receive a message from a British war vessel at sea, it is quite as unnecessary for a telegraph or cable company to receive or forward messages from Canada, Great Britain, France or Germany; yet it is indisputable that citizens of this country have a right to deal with the belligerent nations, to sell them munitions of war, food supplies and any other commercial material. As stated by a Federal court, it is not the purpose of neutrality laws in any manner to check or interfere with the commercial activity of citizens of the United States or others residing in the United States and interested in commercial matters."

"In our controversy with the Navy Department that department has asserted the right of the executive department to make new laws of neutrality, to affix new penalties and to carry them out by military force with the same absolute right of decision that a military court-martial possesses."

"If it shall be determined in the courts that the action of the Secretary of the Navy is justified by the law of the land, we will submit willingly. If, on the other hand, it is deemed that threatened action in an invasion of our rights, we shall expect such relief and protection as the courts can give."

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST

TREBIZOND, Asia Minor, September 22 (Associated Press).—Twenty-two persons lost their lives by drowning as a result of the sinking of the British steamer *Belgian King*, near Cape Kurell yesterday. The *Belgian King* carried passengers and crew to the number of 120. Ninety-eight of them were saved by a Russian steamer. It is surmised this accident was due to a mine, but the real cause has not been revealed.

EVERYWHERE IN RHEIMS IS EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE

City, Wreathed in Smoke, Presents Forlorn and Disconsolate Sight.

HOUSES IN SHAPELESS MASS

General Impression That Cathedral Can Be Restored, Although Most of Its Priceless Decorations Are Ruined—Situation Is Serious.

LONDON, September 22 (2:40 A. M.).—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rheims says: "Rheims, wreathed in smoke and echoing with the boom of cannonading, presents a forlorn and disconsolate sight. Everywhere there is evidence of the damage done by the shells of the big howitzers. Whole houses are seen with their interiors smashed into a shapeless mass of bricks, mortar and wood. Around the cathedral hardly a house escaped damage. In front of the facade of the cathedral stands a statue of Joan of Arc. The figure is unscathed, but the horse and pedestal are chipped and scored by shells and flames. "At first sight the exterior of the cathedral does not appear to be much damaged, although the masonry is chipped, scarred and whitened by countless shrapnel bullets, while many carved figures and gargoyles have been broken off.

In the doorway still stands the crippled beggar who has sought shelter there for many years. He maintained his position there throughout the bombardment, and like a statue he stands, covered with shrapnel and glass. The man was unharmed. He was crippled in the war of 1870.

"An examination of the interior shows that the better part of fifty shells have found lodgment, but luckily the range being very great, the solid stonework of the building has withstood the successive shocks. It was the ancient and priceless glass of the windows which suffered the most. In the centre of the vault of the great candelabra, which hung from the roof, lies in the centre of the floor, and a great mass of debris.

"The general impression is that the cathedral can be restored, although most of its priceless decorations are ruined."

PROCESSION OF REFUGEES

SEEKING SHELTER EVERYWHERE.
LONDON, September 22 (3:25 A. M.).—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rheims, under date of Sunday, sends this description of the scenes there:

"Following five days of bombardment, constantly increasing in intensity, there is streaming along the wet, muddy roads to Epervy a procession of refugees of all classes from Rheims, driven by the destruction of the city to seek shelter elsewhere.

"The situation in the city is most serious. The people are living in cellars. Provisions are becoming exhausted and no bread is being baked."

DESTRUCTION NOT

RESULT OF MALICE.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, declared today it was "preposterous to suppose that the destruction of the cathedral at Rheims was a premeditated act."

"It would seem from certain published reports," Count von Bernstorff continued, "that the destruction of this grand old edifice was the result of malice. This is ridiculous. I am positive that the attack on the cathedral at Rheims was not willful. However, I believe this is a case of hyper-sympathy. For my part I feel much more for the thousands of men who have sacrificed their lives, although I regret as much as any man the destruction of such a beautiful work of art."

POPE PROTESTS AGAINST

BURNING OF CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, September 22 (8:35 A. M.).—A Rome dispatch to the Central News says that Pope Benedict XV has telegraphed to the German Emperor protesting against the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims.

LITIGATION WILL NOT

STOP EXPOSURE.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels made it clear to-night that he does not propose to allow court litigation to interfere with the enforcement of neutrality at all wireless stations.

Robert Ford, local representative of the Marconi Company, called on Mr. Daniels and was shown a copy of Attorney-General Gregory's opinion setting forth that the President has absolute right to censor messages or close stations whenever he deemed it necessary to preserve the country's neutrality.

Mr. Daniels had before him a telegram from the Marconi Company asking that action on the alleged violation by the Stinson station in receiving a message from the British Suffolk be postponed until the government's rights could be determined in a suit being prepared for the Federal courts. The secretary said he would make a formal reply to the telegram to-morrow after he had conferred with officials of the Departments of State and Justice.

To callers Mr. Daniels explained, however, that the Attorney-General had said that the President had virtually unlimited power "in time of public peril." The present is held to be such a case, as failure to enforce strict neutrality might involve the United States in war.

Administration officials are confident of their rights in the matter, and will foreclose the Stinson station from a neutral citizen of this country.

Before receiving the Marconi Company's message, Secretary Daniels stated he would give the Marconi Company until to-morrow to agree to comply with neutrality regulations. He is unwilling to let the matter be threshed out in the courts because of its immediate importance. To wait for completion of litigation, he believes, might delay an adjustment indefinitely, during which period, he believes, serious embarrassment with foreign countries might be caused.

Rumors that the Navy Department contemplated taking over the wireless station at Sayville, pending the repair of the Tuckerton station, brought Paul C. Schnitzler and H. O. Boehme, representing the Atlantic Communication Company, on a hasty visit to Washington to-day. After a conference with the State and Navy Department officials they said they had been informed that no such move was contemplated.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER TAKEN BY BRITISH CRUISER
LONDON, September 22 (9:41 P. M.).—The Hamburg-American Line steamer *Spree* was captured by the British cruiser *Berwick* in the North Atlantic Ocean, according to an announcement to-night by the Admiralty.

BIG VESSEL REPORTED SUNK IN NORTH SEA
LOWESTOFT, ENGLAND, September 22 (via London, 3:30 P. M.).—It is reported that a vessel of 15,000 tons has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Another large vessel is standing by. No official confirmation of the report can be obtained.

NOT A MOMENT'S RESPITE ALLOWED GERMAN FORCES

Batteries of Allies Never Entirely Cease Firing at All During Night.

FIGHTING ALONG 90-MILE LINE

Kaiser's Men Driven Back, After Stubborn Resistance, With Heavy Losses to Both Sides—Nearly 2,000,000 at Scene of Combat.

AT THE BATTLE FRONT, September 22 (via Paris, 6:01 P. M.).—Not a moment's respite was given last night to the German forces entrenched along the ninety-mile front running along the River Aisne and Oise and extending into the Woëvre district.

The batteries of the allied forces never entirely ceased firing all night. The Germans occupying the trenches kept constantly on the alert, but until 2 a. m. today no aggressive move was started from the allied line facing them. Then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together. At the western end of the line the allied infantry gathered in the trenches and simultaneously at various points crept out and advanced cautiously in wide open lines towards the German positions.

The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after the most stubborn fighting and heavy losses to both sides. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

Further east, the Germans developed a strong attack but were beaten back with the bayonet, only to return again and again, to be finally driven off to the original positions. The allied commanders were able to give the troops who had been occupying the advance firing line a welcome rest, pushing to the front fresh brigades of batteries hitherto held in reserve, and which were only too anxious to come into actual contact.

Military experts estimate that nearly 2,000,000 or more men are at the scene where the battle has been in progress ten days.

GERMANS' DARING SUBMARINE RAID STARTLES BRITISH

(Continued From First Page.)

runs thence by way of Chauny, and south of Laon to north of Rheims.

On the plateau of Crayone, severe fighting has been going on for days, but there is no late information as to whether the Germans or the allies hold the commanding positions here. The allies had the plateau a few days ago, but the German official report claims it has been retaken, together with the Village of Betheny.

DESPERATE FIGHTING

TAKES PLACE IN CENTRE.

In the centre between the town of Souain which French occupied early in the week there has been most desperate fighting, the Germans taking the offensive and according to the French reports being repulsed. The Germans also have made some attacks in the Woëvre district without success but they again have crossed the Lorraine frontier and have occupied Domest, south of Blamont.

The French have captured additional prisoners and supply trains. The Russians have followed up their successes in Galicia where a third great battle is about to begin, if it already has not started by capturing the important fortress of Jaroslau, on the River San, north of Przemyel, which they are surrounding. Jaroslau commands the passage of the San River and its possession will assist the Russians in their operations against Przemyel, where a strong Austro-German force is prepared to offer stubborn resistance in the hope at least of detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

The Servians report another victory over the Austrians, who thus far have suffered severely on all sides. This engagement occurred near Krapoun, on the Drina, where the Austrians attempted to invade Serbia, but were driven back. This attack accounts for the Servian evacuation of Senin, as the troops were needed to stem the Austrian offensive movement.

The Servians feel they now can proceed with the invasion of Bosnia, and the troops at Visegrad had been ordered to march on Sarajevo. The Servians and Montenegrins are within ten miles of Sarajevo, and the Austrians have made one sortie from the town, according to a Rome dispatch, but quickly turned back in the face of the opposing forces. There is a rumor, too, that Essad Pasha, former Albanian Minister of War, as a result of an agreement with the Servian government, will lead an Albanian army into Herzegovina by way of Cattaro.

ACTIVITY OF GERMANS

IS WITHOUT RESULT.

PARIS, September 22 (2:06 P. M.).—The following official announcement was made in Paris to-day:

"Along the entire front, from the Oise to the Woëvre, the Germans manifested yesterday, September 21, a certain activity without, however, obtaining appreciable results."

"First. On our left wing on the right bank of the River Oise the Germans were obliged to yield ground before the French attacks. Between the Oise and the Aisne the situation remains unchanged. The enemy has not delivered any serious attack, contenting himself yesterday with a continued cannonading."

"Second. On the centre between Rheims and Louvain the enemy attempted an offensive movement, which was repulsed, while between Souain and the Argonne we have made some progress."

"Between the Argonne and the River Meuse there has been no change. In the Woëvre district, the enemy made a violent effort; he attacked the heights of the Argonne, the forest between Tressyvaux, Vignoulles and Hendeourt, without, however, succeeding in gaining position on these heights."

"On our right wing in Lorraine the enemy has again passed the frontier, using in this operation a number of small columns. Domest, to the south of Blamont, has been recaptured by the enemy."

"During the days of September 20 and September 21, we captured twenty automobiles used in moving provisions, together with all the men attached to them. We also captured on these days numerous prisoners belonging principally to the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth German Corps; to the Bavarian Landwehr and to the reserve corps."

"Concerning the Russians in Galicia: the rear guards of the Austrian armies have been pursued by the Russians and have secured considerable losses. Russian troops have come in contact with the Austrian garrison near Przemyel. The heavy Russian artillery is bombarding the fortification of Jaroslau."

COMPLETE DISASTER

OF AUSTRIAN ARMY.

NISH, SERBIA, via London, September 22 (3:25 P. M.).—The battle which has been in progress for several days near Krupanj, on the Drenja River has according to official announcement to-day ended in complete disaster for the Austrian army.

The announcement declared 160,000 Austrians were engaged while the Serbian forces include various bodies of men who have been concentrated along the Drina reinforced by troops hastily recalled from Semlin and Skopje. The fighting was very sanguinary.

The Austrian attempt on Shabats was repulsed with heavy loss.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY

AUSTRIAN POSITION.

PETROGRAD, September 22 (via London, 7:25 P. M.).—Russian troops have occupied the fortified Austrian position of Jaroslau, according to official announcement made here to-day. The Russian flag is now flying over the town.

Jaroslau is an important railroad center, a bridge near the town crosses the San and commands the passage of that river.

The town is located seventeen miles northwest of Przemyel and is on the railroad line between Lemberg and Cracow.

RUSSIAN FLAG FLOATS OVER JAROSLAU.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Colonel Goljowski, military attaché of the Russian embassy, gave out to the Russian consulate here to-day the following official cablegram from Petrograd:

"The Russian flag already is floating over Jaroslau."

GERMANS REPORT PROGRESS IN BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The German embassy in Berlin to-day received the following wireless from Berlin:

"Headquarters reports, September 21, that the attack against the French-English army makes progress. Rheims lies in the French battle-line and we regret the city suffers, but orders have been given to spare the cathedral."

"In middle Alsace the French attacks have been repulsed."

"The subscription to the German war loan up to the present time reaches 4,200,000,000 marks."

GENERAL STEINMETZ REPORTED KILLED.

LONDON, September 22 (7:22 P. M.).—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Central says it is said that General Steinmetz, of the German artillery, was killed in France September 15.

Continuing the correspondent says that reports from Liege declare the Germans have brought the fortresses there into such condition that they may again be used for defense.

NEW LIST OF CASUALTIES ISSUED BY PRESS BUREAU.

LONDON, September 22 (10:50 P. M.).—The official press bureau to-night issued a casualty list under date of September 17, which shows twenty-eight officers killed, forty-six wounded and fourteen missing. Three officers previously reported as missing have returned to their commands.

Of other ranks 150 wounded and 262 missing are reported.

The list contains the names of no prominent men, but shows that the Central Lancashire Dorsetshire Regiment, the Eighteenth Hussars and the Royal Engineers have been in the thick of the fighting, for the list of men wounded and missing is made up almost entirely of members of those regiments.

Lieutenant C. G. Bayley, and Second Lieutenant V. Waterfall, of the Royal Flying Corps, are unofficially reported dead.

CIRCULATE FALSE REPORTS OF SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The British embassy to-night issued this statement:

"Certain persons have been circulating in the press reports of speeches supposed to have been delivered by British statesmen, such, for instance, as that attributed to John Burns, which is a pure fabrication."

"Recently a statement has been made as to a speech of Sir Edward Grey, in which he is quoted as saying that 'there shall be no peace until Germany is humbled to the earth, her territory divided between Russia and France, and her commerce definitely delivered to England.'"

"Sir Edward Grey never delivered such a speech and the statement is obviously circulated with a view to mislead public opinion."

Happy Week A National Event



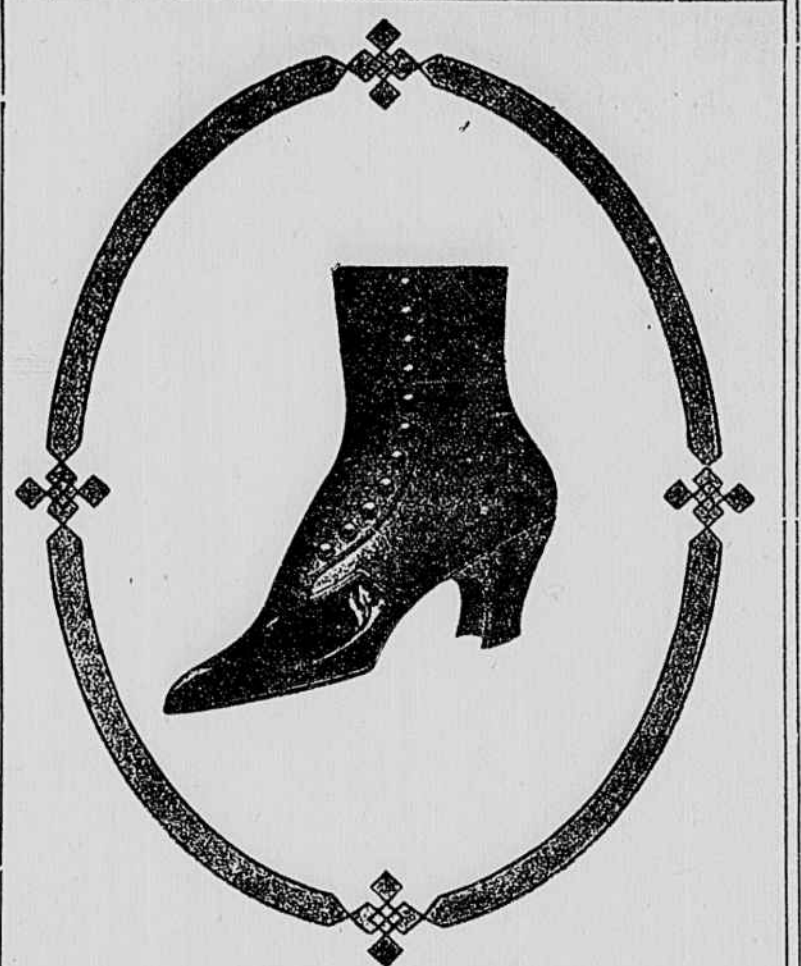
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Which Begins

Wednesday, September 23rd

And Continues the Remainder of the Week

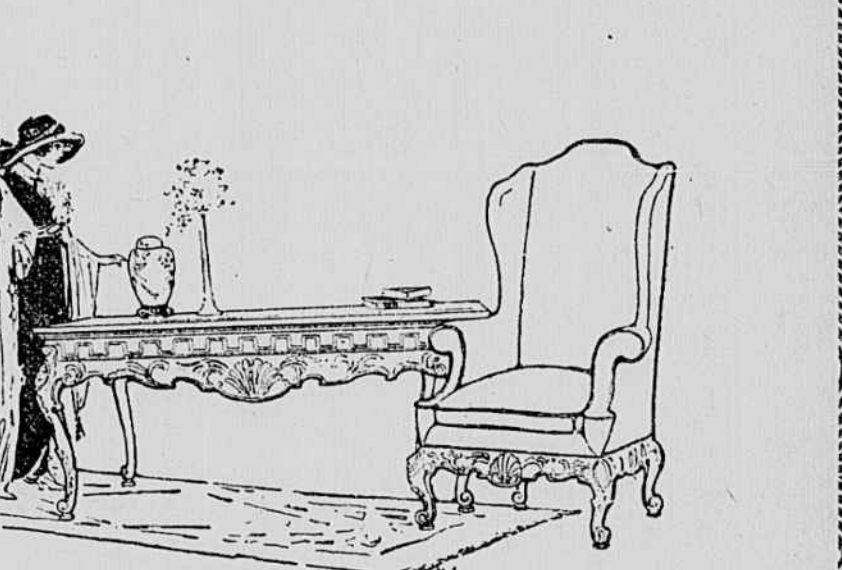
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